The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,233.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" " including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 13 0
" " including postage ..... " 18 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 5 0
" " including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ &c.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Satture," 1,257 tons, 250 H.P., Commander G. Boyle, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 25th May, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May.	Leave Madras	June.
" Cocanada	27	" Cocanada	9
" Vizagapatam	29	" Vizagapatam	11
" Madras	31	" Calcutta	12
	June.	" Negapatam	11
" Colombo	1	Point Pedro	12
" Galle	2	Arrive Colombo	13
" Negapatam	4		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers will not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for those ports and the Malabar coast may be booked at Mangalore, and Cargo for Calicut and Cochin may be landed by branch boats to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Intermediary ports and passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Ras, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Bussorah	18
" Kurrachee	June. 2	" Feo	19
" Gundur	3	" Bushire	21
" Muscat	6	" Lingah	24
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Lingah	8	" Muscat	27
" Bushire	13	" Gundur	30
" Feo	15		July.
Arrive Bussorah	16	" Kurrachee	2
		Arrive Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

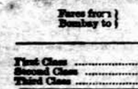
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Malacca," 762 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 24th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

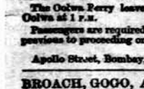
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE well known first class Steamer "Pilot," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the Goads and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Nemoo.	Jaypoor.	Vizapore.
Unjenwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kermajee, Manager, Bunder Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rowa.	Dharamtar.	Butcheem Island and Corem.	Colva.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dharamtar Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Monsoor at 1 P.M.

The Colva Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colva at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	" 3 0	" 4 0
Deck	" 1 8	" 2 0
Horses	" 4 0	" 6 0
Carriages	" 4 0	" 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
BUTHLAL PEERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURSHRAM SHIVE GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvy, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COAL.—Tenders for the supply of best Steam Coals for the use of this Company's Presses, from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 31st instant. Full particulars of the conditions under which the contract will be entered into can be ascertained on application to the Managers.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1869.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Bank's office, No. 33 Meadow Street, on Wednesday the 26th day of May 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the Liquidators will submit their report, together with statements of accounts for the periods ending 31st May 1868 and 31st March 1869.

The Liquidators will also take the sense of the meeting as to the propriety or otherwise of enforcing payments of calls due on forfeited shares.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 Kilogrammes fcs. 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 23 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free ; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of

SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.

Birmingham,
London Office, 10, Road Lane, E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metalso marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

RYLAND & MARTINEAU,
Solicitors to the said Company.

Birmingham, August, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £25, 2nd class £16. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £61 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Wm. Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Ted. Bonhoure & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Prudential Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Mogalai," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—For sale, at Tank Bunder, Moulmein Teak Timber of all sizes, square hewn passenger 40 to 85 feet in length. Apply to Rustom Pallonjee Mistry, at Bora Masjid Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY BHOWNUGGREE.
Kalbadevi Road, near Government Book Depôt.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station we propose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season, an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines at Bombay rates, that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—Just landed, and for sale by the undersigned :—

Bass's Extra Pale Ale, bottled by H. Stone & Co., Qts. Rs. 5-4 and Pints Rs. 2-12 per dozen.

Tennent's Extra Pale Ale, Quarts Rs. 5-4, Pints Rs. 3-0.

Stewart's Extra Pale Ale, Pinnock Brewery, bottled by Burke of Dublin, Quarts Rs. 5-4 and Pints Rs. 3-12.

T. HAMMOND.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. Lessee, Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and purchased expressly by his Agent in London, and is the newest quality of textile, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favours of the public in general in India for the ensuing season :—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scotch Mixed and Fine Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and Fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern Buttons Cottons and Linens of Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he solicits orders to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits ..... Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats ... " 18
Do. do. do. Trousers ..... " 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cords Epaulette and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather ; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 22 ; Black Rs. 20. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, respectfully call attention to the advantage offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which ;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery of goods ; and in the case of Parties residing in the Mofussil (covering value and other expenses), accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

{ On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent ;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly), they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

BISCUITS.

The Company are Agents in this Presidency for the superior manufactures of

MESSRS. PEEK, FREAN & Co.,

to whom Prize Medals were awarded, at

LONDON IN 1862, DUBLIN IN 1865, & PARIS IN 1867.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
A B C Biscuits, amusing and wholesome for children	1 lb. tins. 1 0	1 2
Do. do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Abernethy plain with Caraway seed ...	" 1 12	2 0
Do. do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Albert	" 1 1	1 4
Do.	" 1 12	2 0
Arrowroot plain and suitable for children	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Brown Meal (Digestive), a capital Cheese biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Captain's (thick), a quite plain biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 8	1 12
Do. large Foam fry or Maze Tiles ...	" 2 8	4 0
Do. do.	" 4 0	7 0
Do. (thin) plain, a good Cheese biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 2 "	3 12
Cracker, plain, a good Cheese or Jam biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Crackenel, light and soft, a good invalid's biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Eccentric, a dessert biscuit, flavoured with Vanille	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 2 "	3 0
Fancy Machine, a crisp and slightly sweet biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Ginger Nuts, do.	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Hard Mixed, dry varieties, not sweet...	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Lemco's Extract of Meat Biscuits ...	" 1 4	1 8
Lunch, a plain dry biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 12	2 0
Milk, a plain coffee biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 8	1 12
Mixed Fancy, sweet varieties	" 1 4	1 8
Do. do.	" 2 "	2 8
Nic Nac, a fancy sweet biscuit	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 8	1 12
Palace Varieties, of 36 sweet rich biscuits	" 1 "	1 2
Pearl, a very slightly sweet biscuit ...	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 1 8	1 12
Prince of Wales, a plain biscuit ...	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 2 "	1 8
Spice Nuts	" 1 "	1 2
Do. do.	" 2 "	2 4
Tourist, a plain good biscuit	" 1 "	0 14
Do. do.	" 2 "	1 8
Tiny Wafer, do.	" 1 "	0 14
Do. do.	" 2 "	1 8
Assortments of the above kinds. 1 lb. tins per doz.	11 0	12 8
Do. do.	2 "	23 8
Mackenzie and Middlemas' celebrated Albert Biscuits ...	3 lb. tins, each 2 0	2 4
Ross's Celebrated Nursery Biscuits, as used in the Royal Nurseries	" 3 0	3 8
Ross's Celebrated Nursery Biscuit Powder	per tin. 1 14	2 2
Ross's Celebrated Rusks	per tin. 4 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

FINEST ENGLISH FLOUR.

Specially dried and packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, for export to tropical climates, by Peak, Frean, & Co.

Cases, containing...	7 lbs. each 2 8	3 0
Do. do.	14 " " 4 8	5 0

GELATINE.

Morson's Finest Transparent, in packets of 2 oz.	each 0 12	0 14
Do. do.	4 oz. " 1 4	1 12
Nelson's Patent Opaque, do. ...	2 oz. " 0 14	1 0
French Transparent, in Sheets for Soups...per lb.	3 0	3 8

ISINGLASS.

Vickers' Real Russian, Pine Cut in packets of 1, 2 & 4 oz. at	per ounce 1 1	1 4

CANDIED PEELS.

Citron, in tins of 1 lb.	each 2 4	2 8
Lemon " "	" 1 12	2 0
Mixed " "	" 1 12	2 0
Orange " "	" 1 12	2 0
Orange and Lemon Candied Rings, 1 lb.	" 2 4	2 8

ESSENCES.

For Colouring and Flavouring.

Almond, Allspice, Bergamot, Caraway, Celery, Cinnamon, Citron, Clove, Ginger, Lemon, Mace, Marjoram, Mint, Nutmeg, Orange, Parsley, Pimento, Ratafia, Sage, Saffron, Thyme... ...each	0 12	0 14
Do. do. Assorted ... ...per doz.	8 8	10 0
Cochineal Colouring for Blancmange, Ices, Jellies, &c. ... ... per bot.	0 14	1 0

SPICES.

Allspice, Cardamom, Caraway, Cinnamon, Clove, Ginger, Mace, Nutmeg, Black Pepper, Long Pepper, White Pepper, Pimento... ...each	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Assorted ...per doz.	8 8	10 0

HERBS.

For Seasoning, Flavouring Soups, &c.

Received direct from Covent Garden, Overland.

Basil, Celery, Lemon, Thyme, Marjoram, Mint, Parsley, Sage, Savory, Thyme, and mixed Herbs, in bottles... ... ...each 0 14 | 1 0
Do. do. do. ... ... " 1 12 | 2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WINES IN WOOD.

Particular attention is requested to our Wines in Wood ; Messrs. Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of these Wines as there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

The following Wines, landed from the "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur," are now in our Godowns, and we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 A.	per Butt of 108 gals.	Rs. 650
No. 2 B.	Do.	Do.	"	700
No. 3 C.	Do.	Do.	"	850
No. 4 D.	Do.	Do.	"	900
No. 5 E.	Do.	Do.	"	1000
No. 6 F.	Do.	Do.	"	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1.	per pipe	115 Gals.	Rs. 750
2.	do.	"	900
3.	do.	"	1,400

BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout ... ...

Kilkenics, (16 gals.) Season 1868-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1868-70. Messrs and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	—Singular quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	24 0
27 0	1	White	—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a Cordial Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4	White	—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London ; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old.....	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine ; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety.....	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle.....	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, 25 ..... Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Aviese.

28 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Dinners, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup)	20 0
30 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	25 0
30 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	25 0
*32 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	28 0
*31 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry—	28 0
*32 0	Gold Neck, No. 3, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	29 0
*35 0	(Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	30 0
*35 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	30 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

CHAMPAGNE.

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it in periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 55,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."]

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	24 0
30 0	Ditto Ditto, Payne & Co.'s Cabinet	27 0
44 0	Ditto Rosengraeff, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

28 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	24 0
44 0	Rheinhartshausen, pale and of ripest	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862.....	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1863.....	23 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1863.....	23 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1863.....	28 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
29 0	Bernberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1863	30 0
38 8	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	34 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
27 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte.....	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour.....	28 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux.....	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling ; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old.....	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Vertis ble Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf [as] a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem : this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	{ Payne's cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped..... }	20 0
	Hollands Gin.....	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch.....	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
23 0	Jamaica Rum.....	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
23 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	20 0
Maraschino, de Zara.....	29 0
Noyeau Rum.....	20 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	{ Noyeau, Parfa it Amour, Curacos, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. }	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weat' er...	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
23 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
38 0	Dry Bucellas X	35 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 58s.	per doz.
PORT—24s. 36s. and 40s.....	"
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 82s.	"
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 112s.	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	"
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	"
Do. (good body) 22s. 26s. and 54s.	"
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 80s.	"

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £96 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Measrs.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.
N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, the Queen's Birth-day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, at the Stores, Byculla, on Thursday the 27th inst., at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Hope, Packing Cases, and Castor Oil Plant Seed, &c., &c. Conditions of sale will be announced at the time of sale.

ALFRED KING, *Acting* Storekeeper.

18th May, 1869.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Honorary Lieut.-Colonel Surgeon A. Summers, are requested to pay in, or make their claims, to the undersigned within one month from this date.

G. A. SUMMERS.
H. M. SUMMERS.

Executors of the Will of the late Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. Summers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO BE SOLD, at the Byculla Commission Stables, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 5 P.M., the remaining Horses of the batch received ex "Thames," to close up the accounts, together with some Arab and Persian Horses. Amongst the lot there are some very good pairs, and horses well adapted to be Chargers.

ALI ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 19th May, 1869.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A First Distribution of Assets of the above Society will shortly be made. All persons holding Share Certificates are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Society, No. 34 Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, between 27th May instant and 7th June 1869, for the purpose of having the same registered.

HIRJEE PURSHOTUM,
COOVERJEE BUSHOMJEE MODY,
OUBEJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th May,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1/11⅞
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1/11⅞
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2/0 to 2 1/16
Calcutta	At sight	100⅝
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅝
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Chin	60 Do. do.	225

CALCUTTA—13TH MAY 1869.

Government Securities,—4 per cents. sold for cash at Rs. 6-8, 6-10, 6-9 and closed firm at 6-8 discount; transaction of Rs. 600,000, took place Rs. 6-0 discount payment being made by Bills on another Presidency. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought by different parties at Rs. 9-9 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 137½ and 138.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 163½.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 45.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 255.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Skene, Lieutenant, 8th Bengal Native Infantry, to appear before Medical Board, from Jhansie.

Preston, Captain, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Khandala.

Wilson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 18.

Baigrie, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Mary Scott	Wilson	Swansea, Dec. 16.
	Beaurice	Navoda	Zanzibar, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	John and Mary	Geary	Mauritius.
	Florine	Stephen	Calcutta.
	Eurydice	Betts	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Ophelia, Strickland, to Liverpool.
Ship Trinidad, Wylie, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mahratta, to Kurrachee.
Ship Stag, to Singapore and Bankok.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 6-44 P.M.—Steamer "Abyssinia," with Gulf mails, arrived from Gwadur at 3 P.M.

JASK, 17th, 6-50 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Dalhousie" arrived from Muscat with Resident on board.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—May 14th, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Fagan, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

KIRBY—May 13th, at Matheran, the wife of Colonel W. H Kirby, Adjutant General, Bombay Army, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—STEPHENS—May 17th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. E. H. DuBois, N. Roberts, Esq., to Emily Julia, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Stephens.—No cards.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

IRVINE—May 12th, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of W. H. Irvine, Esq., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

WE make no apology for turning once more to look at the position in which the Municipality is left by "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council." It is a subject which strikes home through the pockets of every man, woman, and child in the island. The ill fame of our expensive city has gone forth into all lands. The municipal taxation of Bombay, and the terrible uncertainty which hangs over its future—for no one can say how its Debt may increase and taxation of course with debt—these topics resound through the city and find their loud echoes in the Mofussil. We cannot now boast that the poorest, at least, escape, for we have abandoned the time-honoured policy which protected the interests of the many. Those who are far above the poor, those whose incomes just suffice, especially the Europeans on low salaries, feel keenly taxes which not only establish a drain on their revenue, but raise wages, prices, rents all round. And when they look to the administration, they feel the delightful consolation of never knowing the probable liabilities that have been or may be incurred, of never being secure that next year will not bring fresh demands from the tax-collector. It reminds one most of an English Railway Company which has plunged into branches and fighting lines, the shareholders of which live in dread, not only of no dividend, but of a heavy call. And when, appealing to what is popularly supposed to be the only real power in the State, the sufferers demand inquiry and amendment, "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" replies—"Gentlemen, it is your own affair. Get out of the mess in the best way you can." The Justices will be the weakest or the most apathetic of mortals if they tamely put up with such a reply.

We were under the impression, that "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" was really the Governor of the Presidency, that the island of Bombay was part of the Presidency, and that the well-being of the island was as much his concern as the well-being of the Collectorate of Tanna, or Surat, or Poona. But that appears to be an error, a delusion altogether. If there are any defects, glaring defects in the constitution and management of the Municipality, it is not for the Governor to see them, and, by consequence, it is not for the Governor to devise remedies. That is the new doctrine. Were there defects in a Collectorate, we suppose, but after what has passed, we cannot be certain that "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" would not wait until the Collector exhibited his own defects and suggested his own remedies. Indeed when a train took a leap in the dark on the Ghauts, the Governor did not defer action until the Agent and servants of the G. I. P. had reported. By "an act of vigour" he promptly nominated a Commission. But the Great Unpaid of Bombay face to face with a problem insoluble by them, are to be left in that predicament and are censured, moreover, for not doing what the "Right Honourable the Governor in Council" seems afraid to take in hand. Once we had a Drainage Fund. The Governor has seen it reduced piecemeal and thrown into the bottomless pit of the perennial deficit. We say "has seen" it, because if he has not, he might have seen it growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Perhaps he did, for when it had been further reduced, just as the money was slipping away, he appointed a Drainage Commission to decide on plans the execution of which that vanished money was to havepaid for. This was not locking the stable door when the steed had been stolen, but calling in a committee of architects, to plan new stables, just as it had become manifest that you could not afford to keep a horse!

Yet it might have been thought that the painful history of the last eight months would have convinced "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" that the time had come to *govern*. Neither the long and gallant fight made by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald against the Town Dues Bill, nor the causes that led to the contest, nor the reasons which compelled him to yield, when he found that he had been out-generalled—to yield against his better judgment—can have passed out of his memory. The debates on the Fifteen Lakhs Loan, the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council, so strangely shelved as soon as made, cannot have been forgotten. Yet in May he acts, or rather refrains from acting, just as if nothing whatever out of the ordinary course had happened, and he were dealing with the sentimental grievances of a petulant assembly. We are now exactly where we were eight months ago—with the addition of Fifteen Lakhs fresh debt and a heavy taxation on the poor—yet "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" serenely folds his palms together, and thinks there is no case for the intervention of the power supposed to reside in the Government of Bombay. The Guardsman General at Cabul, watching the rising tide of hostility, weakly permitting it to get the mastery, and remaining inactive—fit preliminary of disastrous rout—is the only parallel we can think of to the complacent apathy of the Government of Bombay. The burden of responsibility sits lightly now, but a time will come when it will be a weary and painful load. Governors cannot, with impunity, ignore their business. Witness the fate of Sir Bartle Frere.

FOR the next few years it will be the duty of the Press and of all lovers of righteous government to keep strict watch on the movements of that evangelical sentiment in high places which would, if it dared, abolish all the traditions of religious equality which have been upheld in India almost from the commencement of the rule of the Company. The Company's settlements very soon emanicipated themselves from the theological drawback of being bound to attend every Sunday to hear the Governor or President in Council preach a long sermon after the fashion of Mofussil Judges and Collectors in distant stations now. We are accustomed to sneer and pique ourselves Pharisaically about the bad behaviour and irreligion of Indian officials of last century; and there are many who would have no objection even in these days to a Government order requiring every European to listen to the amateur discourses of an Assistant Judge or Deputy Collector whose polemical attainments are seldom on a level with those shown on week days in the ordinary work of a Sessions or of Revenue details. While, however, we would be the last to prevent any individual having the freest scope for displaying his own religious opinions, we, in common with the most enlightened European and Indian statesmen, would protest against any retrograde movement meant to bind up State interests with those of a sect. The march of modern thought, joined with the advance of education and democracy, is severing all the bonds which encumbered the Civil Government with a State Church. Italy has made great strides since the time of Cavour, and as far as expediency allowed the political statns of the priests has been diminished. But for French protection it is probable that the Pope of Rome would long ere this been divested of his functions as a Sovereign. England has at last been made to see the vast injustice of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. Mr. Disraeli himself demolished the State connection with the Church of Jamaica. The Indian Governments, in a slightly sentimental humour a few years ago, handed over the temples to be managed by Punchayets, whose occasional rogueries seemed to require the superintendence of the Sirkar. Everywhere the duty of the State to maintain itself pure from all influences of religious favouritism is being authoritatively enforced. The great battle-field of this principle is unquestionably the Irish Church Bill. We rejoice over the prolonged debates and the vigorous discussion both in Parliament and outside; the nation is being educated by this means to understand and to feel the atrocity of making one sect pay for the religion of another whose tenets they hold in reprobation or contempt. It will be some time before this liberal sentiment will have penetrated the mass of narrow-mindedness which prevails in some Indian cliques. Years are required to enable any wave of public thought to reach these shores; and years must elapse before the incidence of a fresh wave can remove the effects of the previous one. We exiles in the tropics are thirty years behind the religious public of England. We have been revived out of an immoral private life into the cold comfort and precision of a narrow evangelicism. We have only arrived at the Clapham movement and our oracles is Charles Simeon. Our clergy have hitherto hardly smelt a whiff of German unorthodoxy or scientific latitudinarism; not one of them has subjected his early impressions to the crucible of philosophic criticism. Dum-Dum and the 60th Rifles have had the unpleasant singularity of High Church services; but even among that serious regiment, the principal disputants were mostly Scotch who objected to any English service as an ill-mumbled mass. The triumph of Ritualism and of Scepticism has yet to come; and in the quiet lull of opinion there is too little test of principle. Even when every weekly mail brings out fresh arguments against the Irish Church, we look with strange composure upon a recent proposal to create a number of archdeacons with huge salaries charged upon the Indian Budget. We have rejoiced with great joy over the new Church at Belgaum; it is pleasing to think of spending a lac of rupees on a Christian temple and making Hindus and Lingayets pay the piper. Every year witnesses fresh pressure on the Local Government to expend State funds on propagandism; or to give certain privileges to sects. This is only counterbalanced by the Gallices of the Civil Service, whose philosophic moderation is highly commendable. But the time may come when they will need the public voice to back them against the clamour of denominations.

IT is said that H. E. Lord Napier will leave Madras for the Sheveroys on the 15th proximo, visiting, on his way, the towns of Arnee, Arcot, Vellore, Chittoor, and Salem.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to inspect H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry yesterday morning on their private parade ground at Poona.

IN the recent re-organisation which, after years of discussion and consideration, has been made in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Presidency, nothing was done to improve the status of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors in the Mofussil. It was owing to this want that the interests of Government were not properly watched or cared for in civil suits, and those of the public, in which the services of a Government Prosecutor were needed. When the Elphinstone Code of Civil and Criminal Regulations of 1827 came into operation,—when Persian was the language of the Courts—there were many men, who, though very respectable and well-meaning, were appointed as Government Pleaders on miserably small salaries. A few of these worthies have outlived their time, and are now considered to be unequal to the duties required of them, and are, moreover, unable to stand against the new race of Pleaders which our Colleges and Law Schools annually send forth. The attention of Government having been drawn to this desideratum, they have taken up the matter in right earnest, and have nominated competent young men, who possess a respectable knowledge of English and of Law, to the post of Government Pleaders in Gazerat, the Deccan, and the Konkan, on very respectable salaries and fees, with liberty to follow private practice. This step will tend, no doubt, in a great measure, to improve the status of Government Pleaders, and will enable the local authorities to secure the services of picked men of character, position, and undoubted ability.

Mr. Kaikasro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, on the recommendation of Mr. Hope, the Collector, and Mr. Kemball, the Judge of Surat, has been appointed Government Pleader at Surat and Broach. The choice of Government could not have fallen on a better man in every respect. Mr. Kaikasro belongs to a very respectable family of Surat, and was educated in the Elphinstone College, where he distinguished himself by passing with honors through all its classes, besides carrying off first class college prizes. He is also the successful competitor of several prize essays, such as "The Observance of Truth," for which a gold medal was offered by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, formerly a member of the Bombay Government; a second prize on "Railways in in India," and a third on "Native Education." After leaving the College, he was appointed a Moonsiff or Native Judge at Surat, where he won the respect of his superiors and the confidence of the public. As Secretary of the Parsee Law Commission, appointed by Government some years ago, of which Sir Joseph Arnould was President, his services have been publicly acknowledged. He is a Pleader of the High Court, Appellate Side, and now practising in all the civil and criminal Courts of Guzerat, where one of the Judges said of him, "he is practising as a vakeel with honor to himself and advantage to his clients."

THE long talked of re-distribution of work amongst the members of the Executive Council of India has been carried out. Mr. Strachey acts as Financial Minister in the room of Sir Richard Temple, making over the Home Department to Mr. B. Ellis, and assuming, in addition to his financial duties, charge of what is styled the internal work of the Foreign Department—that is, the Revenue, Judicial, and other administrative details of the Non-Regulation Provinces under the Government of India. The puely diplomatic and political work of the Foreign Department, Lord Mayo retains in qis own charge, adding thereto the charge and direction of the larger branches of the Public Works, *i. e.*, the Railway and Irrigation Branches. His Lordship is understood to be a master of the English Railway systems, and to be very desirous of pushing on such works in India in the best fashion.—*Indian Daily News*, May 15.

LIEUTENANT C. C. MCD. SKENE, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Poona Observer," writing from Rutnagherry on the 11th instant, says—"The heat here is intense; the people are suffering from want of water, as all the wells this year have been dried up. The bazaar people are the greatest sufferers. About three days ago, a few drops of rain fell, and still it is cloudy. I regret to say that small-pox has made its appearance in the native town, and many children are suffering from its attack, but happily not a single case has proved fatal.

THE "Indian Daily News" of Saturday heads the following piece of news as a "Melancholy *Accident*":—"The death of Mr. Finlayson, a broker, was reported yesterday, the circumstances attending it being of a very melancholy character. He and his wife appear to have had a quarrel, when the latter, on sudden provocation, flung a glass at him, which, striking him below the ear, appears to have wounded either the jugular vein or the carotoid artery. He was conveyed to hospital but bled to death." The following is the "Englishman's" version of the occurrence:—"A Mr. W. Finlayson, residing at Mrs. Drury's house in Park Street, met with his death on Wednesday evening in a somewhat remarkable manner. Deceased had been drinking hard for some little time past, and on that evening, whilst in a state of intoxication, he was proceeding from his bed-room to the bath-room, when he slipped and fell down with great violence striking his head with great force against a tea-cup which was lying on the floor. The blow inflicted a large cut on the head, and although assistance was rendered as speedily as possible, the unfortunate man died on his way to the Medical College Hospital. A Coroner's jury viewed the body yesterday, and an inquest will be held in due course."

THE authorities of Madras have engaged the services of a photographer in that city to photograph the criminals now in durance in the Madras Penitentiary for the purpose of providing the police with greater facilities to detect and apprehend criminals who are under the sentence of the law and who have managed to make their escape. It will also enable the police more readily to apprehend old offenders.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a Female Normal School at Benares, under the superintendence of Mrs. Graves, the Inspectress of Female Schools. The cost will be Rs. 375 per mensem; the Female Normal Schools at Agra and Allyghur will be retained at their present cost.

THE permanent retention of the new Detective Police Establishment in Bengal, with certain modifications, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

AT Delhi there have been some duststorms and a few drops of rain. At Deriowgunge there was a smart shower on the afternoon of the 13th, but in the Civil Lines none to speak of; but there was plenty of hot wind, dust and thunder.

WE ("Delhi Gazette") learn from Pertabgurh that cholera and small-pox and low forms of fever have been very prevalent there during the past month. Cholera and small-pox continue to be of a most virulent type. Up to the 1st instant there were 497 cases of cholera resulting in 271 deaths, or over a half, the cause being, as usual, filth, over-crowding and want.

CAPTAIN HOWE has addressed the Government of Bengal, pointing out that the depth of water at the end of the screw pile jetty, now constructing at the Kidderpore Dock Yard, is only 11 feet at low water; and as this depth is quite insufficient, he solicited the sanction of the Government of the extension of the jetty in order that a depth of 16 feet might be secured at all times of the tide. This extension has been rendered necessary from the fact that the bank has silted up since the plans and drawings were first prepared in 1867, as at that time, when the plans were approved of, 16 feet at low water was to be found at the end of the proposed jetty.—*Englishman*, May 15.

MR. OLDHAM, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has addressed a communication to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the recent discovery of copper ore at Daltongunge, in the Palamow sub-division of Chota Nagpore. He stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Hughes, reporting that there was no appearance of a regular lode, and that the ore was disseminated irregularly through the gneiss rock. Mr. Oldham regretted to say that this only tended to confirm the opinion at which he had previously arrived, that this copper ore was not likely to offer remunerative returns for any operations on a large scale.—*Id.*

A LARGE quantity of silt having accumulated at the Ennore bar, Madras, it has been recommended that the Pulicat bar should be opened to secure a sufficiency of water in the Cooum river.

THE Superintending Engineer Presidency Division, having submitted to Government a plan, specification and estimate amounting to Rs. 7,300, for erecting a European guard-room, &c., to be attached to the Reserve Powder Magazine at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the same has been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction, in connection with the estimates for the latter building.

THE Madras Mint is, we regret to say, doomed, in spite of the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India have recommended its abolition. We hope that it will be again revived before the folly of abolishing it produces disastrous consequences.—*Athenæum and Daily News*, May 13.

WE understand that all condemned rifles are broken up in the Arsenal in such a way that they cannot again be utilized, and that these generally number some hundreds. Last Tuesday a discovery was made that sixteen such rifle barrels were found stowed away among the piles of shot at the back of the Garrison Chaplain's quarters. This appears to have been done in the broad day by some of the lascars, and the wonder is, that it should have been undetected. To find out the culprit or culprits concerned in the affair may be a difficult task, but we dare say to fix the responsibility of the loss on the custodians of the condemned barrels may be a feasible matter. We hear each barrel is worth from seven to ten rupees, and a few rupees for stock and lock will render the arms saleable in the market. Notwithstanding the keenness and vigilance of the European establishment, they still seem to be outwitted by the native workmen in their pretty practices of "sleight-of-hand." We are informed that a European keeps the main gate towards the north, and a native the back gate on the south. We would suggest that this should be a European also, and the trial would, we venture to say, result in less pilfering and loss to Government.—*Id.*

BABOO RAKHAL DASS HALDAR has been appointed Special Commissioner under Act II. of 1869, (Bengal Council) to register and record the *bhooinhari* tenures in the Chota Nagpore division, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month as long as he is employed on this special duty. An establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 284 has also been sanctioned for 12 months from the 1st April, to assist the Baboo in his work.

ON Wednesday morning last, as a native was bathing at the Custom House Ghaut, an alligator seized him by the right leg, which was severely injured. The native was at once removed to the Medical College. Another native was also seized by an alligator at the Commissariat Ghaut on Tuesday, and is also in the Medical College Hospital.—*Englishman.*

IT is with the deepest regret we have to announce the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Raikes, wife of Colonel Raikes, C.B., Commanding H. M.'s 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, which sad occurrence took place on the 11th instant in cantonments. She is supposed to have succumbed to that dreadful disease cholera.—*Lucknow Times*, May 15.

WE regret to announce the suspension of Mr. W. D. Hogan, our Municipal Engineer by order of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The causes of this summary proceeding are not yet known, though rumour says they are of a very serious nature, and that the urgency of the occasion compelled the Chief to take this step. Mr. Hogan, we are informed, has received notice that the Deputy Commissioner intends framing charges against him, and in the meantime all his books have been seized, doubtless for the purpose of assisting the authorities in bringing about his trial. This case presents many curious features which we refrain from commenting on, as we consider it will be too premature to do so now, although we have a good deal of information at our disposal and which leads us to think that this case will create the same deplorable scandals as those which characterised the trial of the late C. B. Goode.—*Id.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

Further electoral disturbances have taken place in Paris.

The Commission for the settlement of the Franco-Belgian question has been appointed.

The Spanish Cortes have rejected the proposals for the establishment of a Republic by large majorities.

The deaths of Major James Metcalfe and of General John Christie are announced.

LONDON, 15TH MAY, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day at 9¼d.

Consols, 92⅝

Oriental Bank Shares, £41-10.

4 per cent. Government Securities, 91½

5 " " " 104 (sic.)

5½ " " " 110

Exchange on India, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, ... £65,000,000.

" Notes outstanding, ... £74,375,000

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 14TH MAY.

Connecticut has ratified the 15th Constitutional Amendment.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 23RD APRIL.

THE rumour of its being the intention of the Imperial Family of France to proceed to Corsica, in order to render due honour to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I. in his native town of Ajaccio, has been converted into something like certainty by the expectation of this journey so generally expressed in the circles which are *usually the most correctly informed in regard* to the probable doings of their Majesties. It is considered as probable in those exalted regions that the Empress, whose desire to visit Rome and Jerusalem, as well as Suez, has been quickened by the accounts which have reached this region of the charming eastern tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, will not go directly from Corsica to Suez on account of the heat; but defer until cooler weather her farther journeyings eastward. The intense heat we had ten days ago has rather alarmed us as to what may be in store for us during the coming dog-days; but as the cold of the last week has been diversified with sundry thunder-storms, we trust that the proverb "*Tonnerre en Avril remplit le baril*" (Thunder in April fills up the barrel) may be borne out by the plentiful crops of fruit and vegetables that would be so particularly welcome after the exorbitant prices we are now paying for everything susceptible of being eaten or drunk.

The Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Palace of Industry will open in a few days. The hanging of the pictures is finished, and there only now remains the task of transforming the vast nave of the great building into the charming garden which has come to be regarded here as a necessary element of all such displays. The Horse Show, to which the nave has been recently given up, and which has proved a very successful affair, seems destined to effect an important revolution in the relations between the buyers and sellers of that noble and useful quadruped. The magnificent animals exhibited by Messrs. Martial and Marion (the great Normandy breeders who have carried off the highest honours on this occasion and received the compliments of the Emperor in person on the excellent results of their efforts to improve the breeding of horses in France) have been sold for less than half what they would have cost if procured through any of the noted horse-dealers of the capital; and this proof of superior advantages offered to buyers who address themselves directly to the breeders of the animals they sell will probably induce many rich purchasers to visit the establishment in question, where they may have the advantages of wider choice and greater certainty as to quality, combined with a saving of more than half in the price of their purchases. A curious incident, showing the intensity of the bitterness created by the recent aggrandisements of Prussia, is reported from Cassel; where, at a sale of the effects formerly belonging to the Elector, and taken possession of by King William, a Hessian officer, of high rank, purchased at a very high figure two splendid horses, the whilom favourites of the ex-Sovereign, paid down the money at once to the Prussian official, and then drawing a revolver from his pocket, shot both the animals through the head.

The presence of the ex-Queen of Spain has ceased to attract even the little knots of "curieux" that used to assemble about the doors of the hotel at which she had put up with her suite on her arrival in this city. She is so clumsy in person, so particularly coarse and ugly in face, that people have ceased to take any interest in looking at her. A heavier, more sensual, more repulsive countenance, it would be difficult to find. Her personal habits are also, as far as they can be surmised from the few indications apparent to eyes outside of her palace, singularly deficient in all the qualities usully understood as "queenly." She keeps up so stout an attempt at etiquette in regard to the reception of persons admitted to her presence, that even her daughter, the Countess de Girgenti, when she came to Paris a week ago, was obliged to address herself to one of the Ladies of Honour before she could reach the august presence of her ex-Royal Mamma; yet a day or two afterwards she was seen on her return from the races in the Bois de Boulogne to alight from her carriage in the street outside her palace, and to enter the latter, not by the handsome gates of the grand entrance, but by the small side-door of the stables!

Patti is on the point of leaving us for London; whither she will be followed in a week or two by Nilsson. All sorts of matrimonial projects are attributed to the latter, who is reported to have just refused the hand of a blind German capitalist possessed of a fabulous number of millions; it being generally supposed that the Duke de Massa is the favoured suitor. Patti's short experience of married life might, however, well exercise a deterrent influence on her rival; for the Marquis de Caux has lost in gambling every penny of the large sums his wife earned in St. Petersburg, so that she is about to take legal measures for obtaining a judicial separation from him as far as money-matters are concerned. The seemingly-brilliant marriages between men of rank and the stars of the stage have seldom turned out happily; for such unions are rarely anything else but the purchase by the latter of a title saddled with the expensive addition of a spendthrift husband, eager to throw his wife's fortune into the abyss that has already swallowed up his own. Two handsome fortunes had thus been dissipated by the Marquis de Caux before the fair Adelina so unwisely exchanged the resources of her talent for his empty coronet.

The general impression resulting from the ampler acquaintance the public has now made with Wagner's *Rienzi* is quite confirmatory of the unfavourable verdict passed on his *Tannhauser* and *Lohengrin*, viz., that his organization is deficient in the sense of melody, and that, if he devotes his energies to the production of mere masses of sound, so void of melodic meaning that almost any of his compositions might just as well be played backwards (or cut in two, and the two halves performed simultaneously!), it is because he has not the capacity of producing anything better. *Rienzi*—which its author affects to regard somewhat as the Apostle Paul would have regarded the doings and sayings of the Persecutor Saul—contains three really beautiful melodious movements; a march, a chorus, and a "Hymn to Peace," the only melodic oases in the dreary desert of ear-cracking clash-clang-bang that makes up the rest of the work. Dr. Wagner is ashamed of these; regarding melody as "sensual," "impure," unworthy of the attention of "reasoning minds," and debasing alike to those who make and to those who listen to it. This last violent onslaught on Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Halcoy entitled "*Judaism in Music*," and aiming at proving that the influence of Jewish composers has always been degrading to the musical art, has drawn forth from M. Fetis, of the Conservatoire (one of the most learned musicians of the day), a magnificent refutation, entitled "*Music among the Hebrews*," which may possibly do something towards opening the eyes of the host of young composers who are adopting the Wagnerian theories, led thereto (it is impossible to avoid the conclusion) by finding it so much more easy to string together a sequence of chords according to certain mechanical rules, than to produce the exquisite melodies which it is not given to all to summon at will from the world of inspiration. *Rienzi* is splendidly brought out; the scenery, dresses, and accessories so fine as to make it a most brilliant spectacle; but the orchestrial uproar is so overwhelming that few have the physical endurance required to sit it out to the end.

A new instrument, something after the fashion of a piano, called *The Typophone*, invented by Messrs Victor and Mussel, is attracting considerable attention here. It consists of keys like those of the piano, which, struck, move a series of hammers that strike directly upon a set of metal tongues that give out musical sounds as does the tuning-fork. There being no strings, nor any mechanism susceptible of getting out of order, the new instrument cannot get out of tune; but, I enclose my card.—Yours, &c., THE WRITER.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE CASE.

THIS case, of which we published the first day's proceedings yesterday, was resumed on the 13th.

Two other lads were examined, their evidence being somewhat similar to that we published yesterday, and the same as the evidence elicited in the Police Court.

Robert Cleary then said—I am a constable of police. I live in Park Street, next door to the Doveton. I heard a sound of stripes on the night of the 11th of April last. I heard a voice crying out "O God! O God." It was at about 12 at night. At about quarter to 12 I heard a voice saying, "I have not told lies, sir." I went on my rounds at 12 at night.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson—I am the Administrator General. The boy Hunter is my ward. These reports are signed by Mr. Symes and Mr. Dick. No complaints were made to me about the boy Hunter by Mr. Dick before this matter.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury. He said that he had challenged some of the gentlemen of the jury, simply because he wanted to get a jury which understood the position of masters with respect to schoolboys. In the depositions, he said, no reference had been made to the faults of the boys, and there was an evident object in that wickedness. But he was bound to show the vile character of the boys, for it was on their evidence they were to try three honourable men who had a hard duty to perform. The letter No. 5 had been admitted by Fink, in his mother's presence, to have been written by him. If they believed that that filthy letter had been written by Fink, they might believe that he set the library on fire, or did any other foul thing. The whole story for the prosecution was a series of lies. The evidence was full of contradictions. (The learned counsel here entered into a careful analysis of the evidence.) The story told by the boys about the fire seemed perfectly untrue. As to the thrashing, it seemed almost incredible that a man could inflict about 200 or 300 blows at the rate of about a blow a second (according to the time named by the boys), and not be quite exhausted. As to the right of the masters to flog the boys, he observed that the defendants were charged with beating with a view of extorting a confession, and if the alleged guilt could be brought home to them, they might each be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. They had, however, stood in the light of a parent; and was a father—who had told his son "You have been telling a lie," and punished him to make him tell the truth—to be subjected to the Penal Code? Chief Justice Cockburn had said, that if a master is reasonably convinced of the guilt of a boy, though the boy deny it, he (the master) has a right to punish him till he confesses it. And Mr. Dick acted just up to this. He told Fink, "I have enquired into *the case, and am convinced that you are guilty of it,*" and with that he flogged him.

The contention of the learned counsel was that punishment was necessary in the case; that the character of the boys was such as to justify Mr. Dick in chastising them so as to learn the particulars of the crime which they had evidently committed; and which they were hiding, and that the punishment was never brutal.

The following witnesses were examined for the defence:—

Mr. Alexander Pirie said—I am a teacher in the Doveton College. Defendants are also teachers there. I know Hunter, Fink, and Vernell perfectly, but not Queiros. I have heard of the fire in the library. I had a conversation with Hunter about it. It was on Thursday, the 24th April last, in the dormitory. There was no one present but he and myself. I questioned the boy as to what he had been doing. He said, "A great deal of wickedness." I had conversation with Fink as to a letter. On Monday, at 12 o'clock, I went up to see how the boys were. I addressed myself especially to Fink. He appeared just as usual. None of them were any worse than usual. No one complained of being hurt. They had their night clothes on. I asked him if he had written the big blue letter to Mr. Piria. He said, "Yes," and that he had posted it at Howrah. I asked how it was posted, and he said it was registered and that there was six annas stamp on it. He could not give me a satisfactory answer as to how he had posted it at Howrah. He said a chowkeydar, who was in the habit of posting letters for boys, took the letter to Howrah, and posted it, and received some pice for his trouble. I told him I did not believe it. He then said that a day-scholar posted it. He would not give his name. Just at that time Mr. Dick came into the dormitory, with the envelope of a letter. He showed it to Fink, and asked him if he had sent that letter. He said, "No." He tried to throw the blame upon a day-scholar, named Whittenbaker. Afterwards he said it was not Whittenbaker. Mr. Scott then came in with some letters, and as the writing on the envelope shown to Fink was similar to the writing upon the other envelopes, he was taken up for examination. Mr. Scott asked him if he had written the letter, and he said, "No." Mr. Scott said, "You must have written it, as you have confessed having written the others." He again tried to put the blame on Whittenbaker, but contradicted himself so much, that Mr. Scott gave him a cut. He then said, "Yes, sir, I wrote it." Mr. Scott asked him what its contents were. He said that there was a figure in it with filthy language round about it. Mr. Scott then gave him three or four cuts on the back, and sent him into the next room.

William McKenzie said—I am a boy of the Doveton College. I know Fink and Hunter. They both brought me papers to write upon more than one occasion. I wrote. The writing in this letter is like mine, with the exception of the *d*. It is my writing. Boys often give me envelopes to address for them. I don't remember having written a letter to Mr. Thompson. The writing on envelope 6A is mine. I don't know on what occasion I addressed envelope 6A. Fink, Ryan and others brought on envelopes to address for them.

To Mr. Piffard—I am still a boarder in the school. I remember seeing Mr. Fink in the Police Court. I did tell Mr. Fink that the masters were trying to "chowse" me. By "chowsing" I meant that the masters tried to win me over to their side. They did not tell me to tell lies.

Mr. Justice Kemp said—I saw an account in the papers that the boys of the Doveton were treated cruelly. Having a little boy in the school, and fearing that he would be ill-treated, I went to the infant school one day at about 12. I went to Mr. Gull, who told me to go to Mr. Dick. I asked Mr. Dick about the account in the paper. He gave me his reason, and showed me a number of letters. One referred to the late Mrs. Dick, which was of a very disgusting character. I then went to the library, and saw half burnt maps, and the walls charred. Then I said, "I should like to see the boys that were punished and confined." Mr. Dick took me into the dormitory. I saw four or five boys lolling on their beds. Queiros was reading. They did not get up when we came. Mr. Gull and Mr. Dick were with me. I said, "Where is Hunter?" One of them said, "My name is Hunter." I went up to him and said, "Let me see your back." He said, "There is nothing on my back." But I insisted and he let me see it. There was no mark, but a slight bruise on the right side. I said, "Don't be frightened. Did you set fire to the library?" He said "Yes." I asked, "Were there others with you?" He said, "Yes." He named Vernell, Queiros, Fink, and others. No threats or inducements were offered to him. I examined Queiros also. I asked him if he burnt the library. He said "I was not there, but I supplied the matches." I asked him what motive he had for putting the library on fire? He did not answer. I asked him if he wrote any indecent letters to the masters on their wives, and he said, "Yes." I don't remember anything else happening.

Dr. Baillie gave evidence that Dr. George was ill; the latter had examined the boys and given evidence in the Police Court.

Dr. George R. Naylor said—I know the Doveton College. I was asked by the Committee to examine some boys about a week after the burning of the library. I was appointed as one of the Commissioners to examine this case. The Rev. Mr. Don was also appointed. Rooby, Fink, Vernell, Sharpe, Queiros, and Hunter were the boys I examined. Fink had marks upon his back, arms, and thighs of either a cane or a strap. They were discolorations of skin, but no cut or wound. There was nothing which was likely to compromise the health of the boy. The beating to my idea was not cruel, but was severe. Hunter also had marks. They were of the same nature but not so severe as those on Fink's body. There was nothing in Hunter's flogging to compromise his health. I spoke to the boys of what had occurred Fink commenced with the *mehter's* story. We told him that it was of no use magnifying his guilt by falsehoods, but to tell the truth, as there was nothing to fear from either one side or the other. He hesitated for a time, and then confessed all. He said that he and Hunter were the principal actors in setting the library on fire, and that Queiros supplied the matches; that Vernell, Hunter, Rooby, Queiros and others knew all about it; that he had written some of the filthy letters; that he had got McKenzie to address them in a lady's hand; that he had taken some of the books from the library and given them to Mr. Belchambers; and that he had burnt Mr. Dick's and Mr. Scott's punkahs. Hunter's confession corroborated Fink's. He offered them no inducements or threats. None of the masters were present during the examination.

To Mr. Piffard—The thrashing was severe but not cruel, considering the crime. If the crime of the boys was paltry, then the punishment would be cruel. A thrashing like that, in my opinion, would not be cruel if it was inflicted for lying.

Kissen Durwan said—I am *durwan* of the Doveton College. I have been *durwan* there for fourteen years. I know Hunter. I remember the morning on which the library was burnt. It is my duty to wake the boys. That morning as I went to wake them, I saw all the boys asleep, but Hunter standing at the foot of the cot. When he saw me, he knelt down as if to say his prayers.

The Rev. Mr. John Davidson Don's statement was similar to Dr. Naylor's.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Piffard replied, after which his Lordship summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the counts, and the defendants were accordingly discharged.

A NATIVE DOCTOR'S ENGLISH.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Englishman* a Native Doctor's report after *post mortem* of the body of a person supposed to have committed suicide, and vouches for the extract being a true one. It is as follows:—"I have the honor to report for your information that I have this day examined the dead body of the Saona Manjhee, after examination declared, that there was no any sign of beating at all, on the out side of the limb, but the string's sign is all around the neck and the skin was coming out by the cause of mortification and around the neck and face and breast's skin after striking sound was coming out dull, the reason is this that in the membrane of the l

FIRE AT SURAT.

A DREADFUL fire broke out on the morning of the 9th instant.' It *commenced at* 3½ A.M. from one of the middle shops of a cloth-seller in the Chowk-bazar, facing southwards, near the old Foorza. The combustible nature of both the materials of the buildings and their contents accelerated the progress of the element to such an extent that four or five of the shops had nearly been all in blaze before even the least assistance was forthcoming. The first fire engine arrived a little before 4, and was soon followed by others; but the scarcity of water in the wells in these days of scorching heat, the distance from which it was to be brought down, and the unsatisfactory and scanty means of supplying it, all contributed to curtail their usefulness in a great measure and render them quite unequal to check the rapid spread of the calamity, to which the narrowness of the place offered easy access. What the duties and the responsibilities of the Government, the Municipality, and the public are in such matters, and how far they have endeavoured to discharge them faithfully, we have discussed in another place; but suffice it here to say that though the personal abours and the energetic efforts of the newly-come Police Inspector, the Municipal Secretary and his Assistant, Mr. Pestonjee Bezonjee and several others of the official as well as the non-official circle, entitle them to our warmest approbation, we cannot refrain from strongly reprehending the most culpable conduct of the Police Department, the inertness of the horn-blowers, and the indifference and lack of zeal on the part of the watercartmen in general and some of the Municipal peons, which have all been duly treated of in their proper places. The loss resulting from this fire is computed at nearly twenty-five thousand, which has left many a retailer utterly destitute of the means wherewith to launch a-fresh in his trade. How this fire originated it is not yet known.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Magdala*, at ten o'clock this morning.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The twenty-third annual general meeting of this institution will be held, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this afternoon at half-past 5 P.M., when the report for the year 1868 will be read.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP MEURIN.—Bishop Meurin leaves for Europe to-day. There will be a solemn Benediction at the Fort Chapel at three o'clock, after which His Lordship will be accompanied to the bunder by his flock.

THE *Rast Goftar*, in a foolish and ignorant article on the Peacock-Taylor-*Englishman* squabble, calumniates alike Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier and Mr. J. M. Maclean. Its assertions, in regard to both, have no foundation whatever, except in the fertile and suspicious imagination of the native journalist.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao, that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

THE FORGERY ON THE SAVINGS BANK.—On the application of Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, who appeared on behalf of the Government Savings Bank, the prisoner Nicol De Souza, who was charged with committing forgery on the Bank, was dismissed by the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday. Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared on behalf of the defence.

IN our report of the case of Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, in the Insolvency Court, which appeared in yesterday's issue, the East Indian Press Company is mentioned as being in course of liquidation at home. This should have been the East India Cotton Agency. The East Indian Press Company is still in existence, and there is no intention of placing it in the hands of liquidators.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the great want of a good organ in the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperança, and suggests that the wardens and parishioners of that Cathedral should at once contribute Rs. 2,000, to which Government might add a like sum, for the purchase of an organ similar to the instrument in use in St. Thomas's Cathedral. Let us make one suggestion,—that if the wardens and parishioners of the Cathedral De Esperança do buy an organ like that in St. Thomas's Cathedral, they will not imitate St. Thomas's congregation by leaving it unpaid.

DEATH FROM POISONING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Old Sonapore Lane, touching the death of a Parsee, aged about sixty years, named Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee. Deceased was seen alive and well at 10 o'clock on the previous night, when he took his meals and went to sleep as usual. About three o'clock yesterday morning, deceased called one of his relations beside his bed, and said that he had taken a tola of white arsenic, and that he did not feel well. Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee was sent for, but the remedies applied were of no avail. Deceased died at about six o'clock. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry.

PASSENGERS TO SUEZ.—The following passengers will proceed by the s. s. *Magdala*, which sails for Aden and Suez to-day:—For Aden—Messrs. Cowasjee Manajee Watcha and Eduljee Cursetjee Watcha, and Mrs. Whittle. For Suez—Colonel, Mrs, and Miss Burr; Captains Battye and Searle; Lieut. and Mrs. Foord and 3 children, Mrs. Maude, Mr. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Barboza, Mrs. Mackenzie and 2 children, Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brunell and 2 Misses Hazen, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Bell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cogle, Rev. Mr. Bergen, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Slabby, Mr. Blukiski, Signor Mangullo, Signor Gambari, and Mr. Bianconi. For Trieste—Major Forbes, 21st Hussars; and Mr. Roghé.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, one Noorbee, woman, applied for apprehension warrants against Jumal and Bhagoo, women, under the following circumstances:—On Thursday last the two women went to the informant and asked her to allow them for use certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 625, as they wanted to go that day to Mamahajani. In compliance with their request she entrusted to them the ornaments. On the same day at night complainant asked them to return the ornaments, when they said they could do so in the course of about an hour. At about one o'clock in the morning she awoke and was informed that the prisoners had absconded from their house, carrying with them her ornaments.

The women appeared in Court before the information was sworn, and were represented by Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee, pleader. The magistrate, under the circumstances, granted a summons.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—George Easdon, an apprentice in Her Majesty's Bombay Mint, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday and laid the following information:—"I am an apprentice in Her Majesty's Bombay Mint, and reside in the Auckland Hotel, Grant Road. I was formerly living at Messrs. Kogel's boarding-house, in Kalbadevi road, which I left on the 2nd February last. A man named Charles Prosser, who is a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company's employ, was living there with me. During the month of January I missed a gold chain, one locket, and a five-frank piece, of the aggregate value of Rs. 90-8. These articles were taken from my room. I reported the robbery to the police; and I have lately received information that there is reason to believe that Mr. Prosser took these things from my box in my bed-room, and has appropriated them to his own use. I charge him with theft, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law."—Application granted.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18TH MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Nasur Azum, a buggy driver, was charged with keeping, or letting for hire, a public conveyance not bearing the proper number or inscription painted thereon. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Jungloo, woman, was charged with stealing four spoons, two table knives, and two towels, valued Rs. 16, belonging to the P. and O. Company. The prisoner urged in defence that she purchased these articles at Alexandria for five shillings. She was not aware that they were stolen. From the evidence of Mr. Charles Guichet, purser on board the s. s. *Baroda*, it appeared that the prisoner was an ayah and came out in the *Baroda* as a passenger. The sundry articles bearing the mark of the Company were found amongst her baggage on Friday last. The woman was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Manockjee Dadabhoy, a buggy driver, was charged with driving a vehicle at Girgaum Back Road on the 16th instant in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Yesterday about 12 o'clock noon, he came driving at a galop on Girgaum Back Road. He was told to stop, but he did not do so. A policeman ran after him, caught him, and took him to chowkey. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

THE BANK OF BENGAL'S BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Indian Daily News of the 15th says—"The report of the Bombay Bank Commission has, we learn, been received by the Government of India. No orders have yet been passed in connection with it, and some little time may elapse before any are. The public will, therefore, have to curb their very natural anxiety and impatience for, say, a month or two longer. The report, it may be concluded, deals with the angry question of the legality of a branch of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay. The probability is, that the Government of India will take steps to effect the closure of the branch. This business may prove very troublesome to effect. Mr. Advocate-General Cowie considers the branch at Bombay to be a mere agency, and not a banking establishment. It cannot, argues the learned gentleman, be the latter, for it receives no deposits, discounts no bills, lends no money. And as Government is likely to accept the opinion of its Advocate-General as good law, it may be that legislation will be found necessary to effect the closure or removal of the branch bank. Another course is also spoken of—namely, that of warning the Bank of Bengal that, on the expiration of the term of its existing agreement with Government, it will have to elect between abandoning the branch bank and the forfeiture of the Government countenance and support. The probability is that the branch will be withdrawn, but that, instead of the Bank of Bombay benefiting in consequence, the Bank of Bengal will confer its Bombay agency on some private firm. The Bank of Bengal contends that it cannot place the same confidence in the present Bank of Bombay, with its small capital of £500,000, it previously reposed in the old bank, with a capital of two millions sterling."

MR. WALTER KNOX.

MANY of our readers will like to read the following official document regarding Mr. Knox:—

Railway Department, Bombay Castle, 13th May 1869.
From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 1424, dated 8th May 1869.

Submits a letter from Mr. Knox, Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, reporting his intended departure to Europe on sick certificate, and that Mr. LeMessurier, Chief Resident Engineer, will act as Agent during his absence.

RESOLUTION.—A despatch should be sent to the Secretary of State, expressing the opinion entertained by Government of the value of the services rendered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company by Mr. Knox, during the period he has filled the post of Traffic Manager, and of Agent.

2. Mr. Knox's management of the Traffic Department has led to a most marked improvement; complaints of delay in despatch of goods have altogether ceased, and the traffic has been worked with great regularity, notwithstanding the defective state of the line. The goods traffic has been steadily developed, and the traffic charges have been gradually reduced. These results are solely attributable to Mr. Knox's constant personal inspection of every section of the Railway, and to his thorough knowledge of his duties as Traffic Manager.

3. Since Mr. Knox has been called upon to discharge the more responsible duties of Agent, in addition to those of General Traffic Manager, his task has been most arduous, and the numerous difficulties with which he has had to contend, owing to the original faulty construction of large portions of the Railway, and to the generally lax manner of conducting works under contractors which had prevailed for so long a time, could only have been surmounted by the exercise of more than ordinary ability, zeal, and energy. By the exhibition of these qualities, and by the numerous reforms which he has effected, he has done signal service to the Company, and has earned for himself the approbation of Government, and the general good-will of the community.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets exceedingly that Mr. Knox should be compelled by ill health to leave India at the present moment; but he trusts that this absence will be only temporary, and that, after a short interval of repose, Mr. Knox will be able to resume the duties which he has hitherto performed so efficiently, and to continue the gradual course of improvement which he has commenced so successfully, and in which his labours have been productive already of so much benefit to the Company, and to the public.

(Signed) M. R. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT EXECUTION OF A DECREE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee was charged at the instance of Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy with having fraudulently executed a decree of the Bombay Court of Small Causes after it had been satisfied. The hearing of this case commenced some time during last month and terminated yesterday. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Green, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, and Mr. Nusserwanje Nowrojee, pleader, defended the prisoner. The complainant is a toddy seller, and knew the defendant, who recovered a decree in the Small Cause Court against him for Rs. 228-6-3. After this he is said to have proposed to the defendant to settle his claim against him. The defendant, as was alleged, offered to compromise his claim upon him in respect of the decree for Rs. 150. Finally he took, or is said to have taken, Rs. 75 in full of demands, and one Sorabjee Jamsetjee paid this amount to the defendant on his (the complainant's) behalf. Sorabjee then asked defendant to give up the decree. Defendant said he did not have it with him. Sorabjee then asked defendant to give a writing to the effect that this compromise had been so effected. Defendant said—"I do not know how to write, nor have I the decree with me." But he swore by his mother, wife, and children, that there would be an end of this business. Next morning a bailiff of the Small Cause Court came to the prosecutor's house, and demanded the full amount of the decree of the Small Cause Court against him. The complainant paid the amount to the bailiff, and on the following Tuesday he appeared before the full court, but he was referred to the Police Court for his remedy. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed—I am of opinion that I ought not to allow this case to proceed farther here. The now prosecutor, it appears, was defendant in a suit in the Small Cause Court brought against him by the defendant here. In that suit there was a verdict for the plaintiff, it is said, for Rs. 228. The story of the prosecutor now is that after judgment but before execution he, with some friends, met the then plaintiff, now defendant, in a stable, when, as is said, the plaintiff was induced to take, and did there and then receive, Rs. 75 in full satisfaction of the said judgment debt. No writing passed on the occasion, and it is in evidence that the process of the Small Cause Court was afterwards duly executed, and the judgment debt recovered in full from the then defendant, now prosecutor. Thereupon the prosecutor comes here and charges the defendant with having committed the offence, specified in section 210 of the Penal Code, of having fraudulently caused, or suffered a decree or order to be executed against him (the prosecutor) after it has been satisfied. Admitting that what is said to have taken place in the stable did take place there,—the prosecutor and one witness gives evidence of it, which I am not prepared to say that I disbelieve, and he offers more evidence to the same effect,—a question of law arises, which taking the view of it that I do, precludes me from enquiring farther into the facts, or allegations of fact, in the case. Was this alleged payment in the stable a satisfaction or satisfying of the decree of the Small Cause Court? I say, no. A continuous stream of decisions in the English Courts from that in *Cumber and Wane* (1 Str. 426,) delivered 150 years ago, down to the present day, has ingrafted no qualification on the broad, general rule that payment of a smaller sum cannot be pleaded in satisfaction of a larger, at all events if the latter sum be fixed and ascertained. (Cooper *vs.* Parker, 15 C.B. per Parke B afterwards Lord Wensleydale.) Nothing can be considered more fixed and ascertained than an uncontested decree for a sum of money by a court of competent jurisdiction. Suppose the prosecutor, instead of adopting what I find is a very favourite method of trying appeals from decisions of the Small Cause Court, namely, coming to the Police Court and endeavouring to frame a criminal charge on his opponent in the Civil Court; suppose, I say, he had taken the legitimate course of going to the Small Cause Court itself after those proceedings in the stable, in which he wishes me to believe, and in which I do not say whether I believe or not, and endeavoured there to have a rehearing of his case, or to get a decision in his favour *non abstante veredicto* against him, I doubt if he could have made much of it. I rather think the Small Cause Court would have told him that the satisfaction of a decree of theirs as of other courts can only be made to appear on the Court's proper records. But it is not my business or duty to make suggestions as to the civil rights of the parties;—much less to decide anything in that way. What I decide, so far as I can, is that the case so far made before me by this prosecutor does not show on the part of the defendant now before me a fraudulent causing or suffering of a decree or order against him (the said prosecutor) to be executed after it has been satisfied, and no further evidence of others, confirmatory of his evidence as to what passed in the stable, could change my mind on that point. On his own showing, as I understand the law, what passed in the stable, if it could all be believed, and I do not say that I either believe it or disbelieve it, did not amount to a satisfaction of the judgment of the Small Cause Court. Consequently I hold that the penal offence, as contemplated in section 210 of the Penal Code, has not been committed, and it follows therefore that I must dismiss the charge.

WEATHER REPORTS.

PAUMBEN, 18th, 12 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·89.

CANNANORE, 18th, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·900.

CANWAR, 18th, 9 A.M.—Weather slightly cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 30·02.

VINGORLA, 18th, 10-22 A.M.—Weather clear, strong north-west wind, thermometer 91.

KOLAPORE, 18th, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90.

POONA RACES, 1869.

ADDITIONAL STEWARDS FOR POONA MEETING, 1869.

W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq., C. S.
Capt. HELYAR, 2nd Queen's.
Major COCHRANE, 8th King's.
Major DEMONTMORENCY, 59th Regiment.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS, 1ST MAY.

FIRST DAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE DERBY.

H. H. The Rajah of Vizianagram's	b	a h Copenhagen.
Mr. Lane N.'s	ch	a h Launcelot.
,,	g	a h Ras-il-fedowee.
,,	b	a h Argonaut.
Ben Bolt's	b	a h Pastime.
Captain C.'s	ch	a h Venture.
Mr. Field's	b	a c The Earl.
,,	g	a h Premier.
,,	g	a c Grey Warrior.
,,	br	a h Long Hope (late Antelope.)
,,	ch	a c Glencor.
,,	b	a h The Aga (late Narange.)
,,	ch	a h Alladin.
Major Crosbie's	ch	a h Rob Roy.
,,	g	a h Blue Beard.
Colonel Gaye's	g	a h Somerset.
,,	i	g a h Grey Jacket.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	b	a h Out and Outer.
,,	b	a g Fleet Wing.
,,	g	a h Monogram.
H. Abdool Wahab's	g	a h Exile.
,,	b	a h Don Juan.
,,	g	a g Sir Robert.
,,	g	a h Judy.
,,	b	a h Comet.
,,	g	a h Young Secunder.
,,	g	a h Leprochaun.
,,	i	g a h Viscount.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a h Bahman.
,,	g	a h Nicholas.
,,	g	a c Little Khusro.
,,	b	a c Shere Ali.
,,	g	a c Sirmust.
,,	g	a c Aboo Junoob.
Mr. Kerr's	g	a c Aboo Junoob.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

Mr. Lane N.'s	g	a h Ras-il-fedowee.
Mr. Jones's	g	a g Wild Oats.
Mr. Field's	g	a g King David.
Mr. B.'s	g	a g The Reiver.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	b	a g Fleet Wing.
,,	b	a g Red Deer.
Major Crosbie's	g	a g Electric.
,,	g	a g Skylark.
Mr. F. D.'s	i	g a g Arab's Choice.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	a g Shere Ali.
,,	g	a g Zarafsha.
,,	g	a g Arabia Felix.
Mr. Dale's	b	eng m Little Beauty (late Marian.)
H. Abdool Wahab's	g	a g Shahab.
,,	g	a g Sir Robert.
Sulliman Siana's	g	a g Bizzacle.

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. Field, ... one nomination.
Major Crosbie, ... one nomination.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDENS.

Mr. Dale's	br	w g Volunteer.
Mr. Field's	br	w m Illumination.
Captain Dent's	br	w f Pioneer.
Mr. Langley's	ch	w g Consul.
Major Crosbie's	b	w g Exile.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Rs. 1,000 PURSE PRESENTED BY HONOURABLE S. MANSFIELD.

Major Crosbie's	ch	a h Rob Roy.
,,	g	a h Blue Beard.
Mr. Field's	b	a h Secunder.
,,	b	a h Sunbeam.
,,	b	a c The Earl.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a h Khusro.
H. Abdool Wahab's	ch	a h Raby.
,,	g	a h Guzlan.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	g	a h Grey Beard.
The Northerners'	g	a g Blue Gown

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b	a h Copenhagen.
Mr. Lane N.'s	b	a h Argonaut.
,,	ch	a h Launcelot.
Colonel Gaye's	g	a h Somerset.
,,	i	g a h Grey Jacket.
Mr. Field's	b	a c The Earl.
,,	g	a h Premier.
,,	g	a c Grey Warrior.
,,	b	a h The Aga (late Narange.)
,,	ch	a c Glencor.
Major Crosbie's	ch	a h Rob Roy.
,,	g	a h Blue Beard.
Mr. F. D.'s	i	g a g Arab's Choice.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	b	a h Out and Outer.
,,	b	a g Fleet Wing.
,,	b	a g Red Deer.
Mr. Kerr's	g	a c Aboo Junoob.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a h Bahman.
,,	g	a h Nicholas.
,,	g	a c Little Khusro.
,,	b	a c Shere Ali.
,,	g	a c Sirmust.
,,	b	a c Soorkh Ali.
H. Abdool Wahab's	g	a h Exile.
,,	g	a h Guzlan.
,,	b	a h Don Juan.
,,	b	a g Sir Robert.
,,	g	a h Judy.
,,	b	a h Comet.
,,	g	a h Young Secunder.
,,	g	a h Leprochaun.
,,	i	g a h Viscount.
H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b	a h Copenhagen.
Mr. Kerr's	g	a c Aboo Junoob.

THE JUMKHUNDEE CUP.

Mr. Lane name's	ch	a h Launcelot.
,,	b	a h Argonaut.
,,	g	a h Ras-il-fedowee.
Ben Bolt's	b	a h Pastime.
Captain C.'s	ch	a h Venture.
Colonel Gaye's	g	a h Somerset.
,,	i	g a h Grey Jacket.
Major Crosbie's	ch	g h Rob Roy.
,,	g	a h Blue Beard.
Mr. Field's	b	a c The Earl.
,,	g	a h Premier.
,,	g	a c Grey Warrior.
,,	b	a h The Aga (late Narange.)
,,	ch	a c Glencor.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	b	a h Out and Outer.
,,	b	a g Fleet Wing.
,,	b	a g Red Deer.
,,	g	a h Monogram.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a h Bahman.
,,	g	a h Nicholas.
,,	g	a c Little Khusro.
,,	b	a c Shere Ali.
,,	g	a c Sirmust.
,,	g	a c Shumshad.
H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b	a h Copenhagen.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g	a h Exile.
,,	g	a h Guzlan.
,,	b	a h Don Juan.
,,	g	a h Judy.
,,	g	a h Leprochaun.
,,	i	g a h Viscount.
Mr. Kerr's	g	a c Aboo Junoob.

5TH DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE ARABIAN CUP.

H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b	a h Copenhagen.
Mr. Lane N.'s	ch	a h Launceiot.
,,	g	a h Ras-il-fedowee.
,,	b	a h Argonaut.
Ben Bolt's	b	a h Pastime.
Colonel Gaye's	g	a h Somerset.
,,	i	g a h Grey Jacket.
Major Crosbie's	g	a h Blue Beard.
,,	ch	a h Rob Roy.
Mr. Field's	b	a c The Earl.
,,	g	a h Premier.
,,	g	a c Grey Warrior.
,,	ch	a c Glencor.
,,	b	a h The Aga (late Narange.)
,,	ch	a h Alladin.
Mr. Kerr's	g	a c Aboo Junoob.
Mr. A. Rayman's	b	a h Out and Outer.
,,	b	a g Fleet Wing.
,,	b	a g Red Deer.
,,	g	a h Monogram.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a h Bahman.
,,	g	a h Nicholas.
,,	g	a c Little Khusro.
,,	b	a c Shere Ali.
,,	g	a c Sirmust.
,,	b	a c Soorkh Ali.
H. Abdool Wahab's	g	a h Exile.
,,	g	a h Guzlan.
,,	b	a h Don Juan.
,,	b	a h Young Secunder.
,,	b	a h Comet.

C. E. STACK, Captain,
For Honorary Secretary Poona Races.
Poona, 15th May 1869.

MR. DICKENS'S MORAL SERVICES TO LITERATURE.

(Spectator, April 17.)

WE wish it were possible to do real justice to those of our men of genius who still remain among us with less of exaggeration, and we might almost say caricature, then seems to characterize those feats which we give in their honour. Few of Mr. Dickens's heartiest, if discriminating, admirers could have felt much pleasure in reading the report of the Liverpool banquet, and of Lord Dufferin's very able and eloquent but unmodulated panegyric. No one can help feeling that in all respects but one, namely, that Mr. Dickens fortunately is still with us, speeches of that kind are much more "like a funeral sermon than truth." The maxim 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum' is only true of men of literature as men of literature while the grave is still green above them; 'De presentibus nil nisi bonum' would be not only true, but much less than the truth;—'De presentibus nil nisi optimum' would be nearer the mark. The panegyrists of such really great writers as Mr. Dickens are apt to speak as if the lights could be sufficiently appreciated without the shadows, and by so doing seem to us to pay but a poor compliment to the literary insight of an author who can swallow so much glaring intellectual eulogy without being revolted by its singular uniformity of tone and deficiency in delicacy of appreciation. We do not blame Lord Dufferin or any other speaker at the Liverpool banquet for this; the fault lies with our false general tone of social morality on such matters, which always expects and demands oral compliment to be undiluted and broad and therefore entirely deficient in artistic flavour. Still it is simply the fact that any man knowing Mr. Dickens's works would find no sort of reflection of their specific characteristics in such speeches as those of the Liverpool banquet. He would learn only the raw public opinion of Mr. Dickens's literary merits; and the public opinion of literary merits, though it is almost sure to have something of substantial foundation, is also pretty sure to be shapeless and vague and a little coarse.

We are not going now to attempt any general estimate of that genius, but on one point, on which Lord Dufferin dilated, the great moral services Mr. Dickens's works have rendered to England and all the English-speaking races, we should like to define his true position; and we do not think it will lose,—indeed, we believe it will gain,—by a little discrimination and precision, in place of that very general and comprehensive panegyric that he has rendered us "brighter and more gladsome by the reproduction and distribution of that kindly spirit of domestic affection which has been the main purport of his teaching," and that he has made us "wiser and better, more loving and more human, taught us the duty of gaiety and the religion of mirth, while yet the lambent play of his wit, humour, and fancy has only revealed more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature, as the laughter of the sea along its thousand shining shores is but another expression of those immeasurable forces which lie latent in its bosom." That is a fine image of Lord Dufferin's, but to our apprehension a singularly misleading one. No one can appreciate more highly the wonderful and inexhaustible humour of Mr. Dickens's creations than we do. We doubt if there ever were so great a humourist in the world before Aristophanes and Shakespeare not excepted. But to speak of Mr. Dickens's humour as only revealing more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature seems to us a singular misunderstanding of his genius. There is passion,—no doubt, deep passion,—in the greatest of his efforts at imaginative portraiture, the picture of Nancy in *Oliver Twist*,—some passion in her profound pity for the child, a vast deal in the mixture of love and terror which she feels for Sykes. There is very real and true pathos in the death of little Paul Dombey and one or two other pictures of a like kind,—*not*, we think, in the picture of little Nell, which, with great deference to Lord Dufferin, we cannot help regarding as one of Mr. Dickens's many overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism, constantly passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism. But take his great and wonderfully productive genius all in all, and we scarcely know any genius, approaching his in richness, so utterly devoid of passion,—so almost certain to be theatrical and falsetto in its tone whenever it attempts passion. And as for saying that Mr. Dickens's humour is another aspect,—an indirect expression,—of his passion, it is impossible, in our minds, to conceive a more erroneous analysis. That is often true of other humourists,—as of Carlyle's humour almost invariably, and often of Thackeray's,—for both these great writers in their highest touches of humour seem to register the highest wave of scorn or pity in their nature. But run over Dickens's greatest feats of humour, Mrs. Gamp's richest idioms, Elijah Pogram's eloquence, Putnam Ball's epical alligator, the transcendental ladies' dissertations on the sublime, Mr. Weller, senior's, letter on the Shepherd, Mr. Lillyvick's and Miss Snevellicci's amour, Miss Squeers' spite, the Dodger's relations to Charley Bates, Noah Claypole's genius for "the kino hin' lay," Mr. Bumble's designs on the matron of the workhouse, Mr. Toots's waistcoats, Mr. Feeder, B.A.'s, conversation with the dancing-master on the political economy of raw materials, Captain Cuttle's note-book, Peggotty's buttons, Traddles's "dear girl," Mrs. R. Wilfer's four copperplate engravers, Silas Wegg's poetry, Mr. Venus's hopeless love,—and can you say of one of them that the humour, rich and inimitable as it is, is the index of any deep passion lying beneath? The truth about Mr. Dickens seems to us to be that, looking to the great mass of his achievements as a humourist, it is singular how very little of passion there is in him. There is more passion in Charles Lamb, there is infinitely more passion in Dr. Johnson, than in Dickens. It is true that his melodramatic efforts are often very effectively worked up,—that the murder of Mr. Tigg in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, for instance, and the craven panic of Jonas Chuzzlewit, show considerable power, but it is anything but the power of true passion; it is the power of melodrama consciously adding strokes after stroke to the desired effect.

That Dickens's moral influence has been, on the whole, healthy and good we heartily believe. It has been certainly profoundly humane. The hatred of cruelty diffused through the wonderful picture of Dotheboys' Hall is alone sufficient to earn him the gratitude of all English-speaking peoples. The feeling expressed towards a different kind of cruelty, that of Steerforth the seducer, in *David Copperfield*, is equally sincere, though less effective. And the hatred of cruelty is not more keen than the contempt for hypocrisy in the narrower sense,—such hypocrisy as Pecksniff's, or even mere pompo us humbug like Podsnap's,—but here the humourist not unfrequently swallows up the moralist, and his delight in the grand incoherency of human nature often overpowers his scorn for falsehood. Still, the last moral service we should think of ascribing to Dickens's literary influence would be the diffusion of a genuine reverence for absolute sincerity and realism. The great writer himself falls into the most mawkish and unreal sentimentalism. Half the geniality which is supposed to be Mr. Dickens's great merit is the most vulgar good-humour of temperament,—a strong disposition to approve the distribution of punch and plum-pudding, slap men heartily on the back, and kiss pretty women behind doors. Mr. Wardle in *Pickwick* and to a considerable extent Mr. Pickwick himself, represents the sort of generosity which is elevated into a gospel in the Christmas Tales, the *Christmas Carol*, and the others. The melodrama of Scrooge's conversion from miserliness to generosity contains a thoroughly vulgar and poor moral. But the gospel of geniality is better than the caressing sort of praise lavished on spoony young men and women simply because they are spoony, in those multitudinous passages tending to excite nausea, of which the type is the blessing pronounced over Ruth Pinch because she frequents the fountain in the Temple, is in love with John Westlake, and makes a rumpsteak pie with some deftness. Mr. Dickens has brought people to think that there is a sort of piety in being gushing and maudlin,—and this is anything but a useful contribution to the morality of the age. His picture of the domestic affections which Lord Dufferin calls the strong point of his teaching, seems to us very defective in simplicity and reserve. It is not really English, and tends to modify English family feeling in the direction of theatric tenderness and an impulsiveness wholly wanting in self-control.

In one word, it seems to us that Mr. Dickens's highest and lowest moral influences arise from the same cause, his wonderful genius for caricature. All vices arising from *simple* motives he makes contemptible and hideous,—avarice, cruelty, selfishness, hypocrisy, especially religious hypocrisy. But then he has a great tendency to make the corresponding virtues ludicrous too, by his over-coloured sentiment. The brothers Cheeryble always seem to be rubbing their hands from intense brotherly love; the self-abandonment of Tom Pinch is grotesque; the elaborate self-disguise of Mr. Boffin as a miser in order to warn bella Wilfer of her danger, is an insult to both the reason and conscience of the reader; and Mr. Dickens's saints, like that Agnes in *David Copperfield* who insists on pointing upwards, are invariably detestable. His morality concentrates itself on the two strong points we have named, a profound horror of cruelty and a profound contempt for humbug; but Mr. Dickens has no fine perception for the inward shades of humbug,—relaxed and cosseted emotions.

His greatest service to English literature will, after all, be not his high morality, which is altogether wanting in delicacy of insight, but in the complete harmlessness and purity of the immeasurable humour into which he moulds his enormous stores of acute observation. Almost all creative humourists tend to the impure—like Swift and Smollett, even Fielding. On the other hand, there are plenty of pure humourists who are not creative, who take the humour out of themselves and only apply it to what passes like Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith. But Dickens uses his unlimited powers of observation to create for himself original fields of humour, and crowds grotesque and elaborate detail around the most happy conceptions, without ever being attracted for a moment towards any prurient or unhealthy field of laughter. Thus, as by far the most popular and amusing of all English writers, he provides almost unlimited food for a great people without infusing any really dangerous poison into it. In this way, doubtless, he has done us a service which can scarcely be over-estimated. Nor do we see that his fame is likely to gain by making for him any false claim on our gratitude. His true claim, if *correctly* stated, scarcely can be *over*-stated; but still it is very easily mis-stated, and is usually grossly mis-stated, as it seems to us, in those solemn acts of public idolatry by which we are inarticulately endeavouring to express our pride in his fame and our ambition for its permanence.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 11-30 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Mossul; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 14th May, via Russia, 4th May.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th, 7th and 8th May.
,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th May to 8 P.M. of the 18th May, is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 47	0 1
Calcutta	7 8	0 44
Madras	31 56	0 8

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		Rs. 11 3/4	do.
,, 3	do.	Rs. 11 1/2d.	do.
,, 1	do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand		Rs. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.		Rs. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris do.		Rs. 11 1/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Rs. 11 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only dr

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam. JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some friends with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.
93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them to others.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M.P.C.S. England, and L.S.A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D. Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 19, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From Percy B. Claris, Esq., Solicitor, Biggin Street.

Mr. Menist supplied me with spectacles which have given me very great satisfaction. PERCY B. CLARIS.
Dover, July 27 1863.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, but cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me by a few persons called on, who, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.

I am, Sir, yours &c.
E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for many years I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.
Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket; they contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

NOTICES.

MR. EUG. SEGUER is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An abatement of 20 per cent from the charge for the return journey will be made in favour of passengers by P. & O. Company's Steamers between India and Australia, provided they re-embark within three months of the date of landing.

Fare from Bombay to Melbourne or Sydney...Rs. 500.
H. S. BOSTOCK,
Bombay, April, 1869. Acting Agent.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

THE AGRA BANK.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held yesterday (14th inst.), Mr. J. Thomson in the chair.

The dividend of 9 per cent., recommended by the directors to be paid to the A shareholders, being in full the balance of the preferential dividend due to them for the two years ending 31st December, 1868, was sanctioned to be paid.

The retiring directors, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Stewart, were re-elected, and Mr. Harvey Rankin was elected to fill the vacancy at the board occasioned by the death of Mr. Slater.

The retiring auditors having been also re-elected.

The meeting resolved itself into a meeting of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, when the report of the shareholders' committee was adopted, and thanks accorded them for their past services.

The accounts as audited having been adopted,

Mr. Nicol moved, "That the committee of shareholders be requested to apply by letter to Messrs. Masterman and Co. to pay the amount of the Bank's written guarantee, notwithstanding its legal invalidity."

The resolution was seconded and carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR—James Thomson, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell.
Richard H. Glyn, Esq.
J. Carrington Palmer, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and the Bank of England.

SECRETARY.
D'M. Arbuthnot.

ACCOUNTANT.
A. J. Verini.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, & Co.

AUDITORS.
David Chadwick, Esq., M.P.
Edwin H. Galsworthy, Esq.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, St. Andrew Square.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 48, Moray Place.
Benjamin Burt, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
MANAGER—Robert Hunter, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	S. Cochrane, Manager.
Bombay	Edward Morriss ,,
Madras	W. T. Taylor ,,
Kurrachee	L. M. Marescaux ,,
Agra	Thomas Bailey ,,
Lahore	Hector Gunn ,,
Shanghai	
Hongkong	

Current or Floating Accounts are kept, agreeably to the custom of the old Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, and are made up to 30th June and 31st December in each year. Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if the amount of credit shall not have been below £300 at any time during the half-year; at one per cent. per annum if the amount at credit shall not have been below £100 at any time during the half-year; but if below £100 no interest will be allowed.

Deposits for fixed Periods, in sums of £10 and upwards, are received on the following terms, viz:—

At 6 per cent. per annum, subject to two years' notice of withdrawal.

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

Notice of withdrawal may be given when the account is opened. Interest will be paid in cash or to order half-yearly, on or after 1st January and 1st July.

Parties making remittances to the Bank for one or other of these Deposit Accounts, are requested to specify the rate at which their funds to be lodged.

Deposit Receipts must be surrendered, endorsed, before any Deposit Account can be closed.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans; and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pension Bonds, fetched.

Bills Issued at the Exchange of the day, and free of any extra charge, on the Branches of the Bank in India and China, and approved Bills on, drawn against Bonds, or upon parties in those countries purchased, and Bills payable there sent out for collection.

Circular Notes, payable at the principal cities of Europe and in Egypt, are granted by the Head Office, and the Edinburgh and Indian Branches.

Registry of Promissory Notes of the Indian Government, for payment of Interest in London, effected by the Bank. To meet the convenience of holders of such Securities in this country, and to place them on a similar footing with the holders of the Indian Five per Cent. Sterling Loans, the Head Office is prepared, on application to it, to draw the Interest on such securities, and pay the equivalent to parties interested (in Cash) without charge, thereby relieving them from all personal trouble arising from the Interest being drawn in Government in Bills on India.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, from constituents, realising on their account the Interest when due, and Dividends as declared; also selling or investing in these Securities when desired. Forms of Letters, and Powers of Attorney, may be obtained in India on application to the several Branch Managers, and from the Head Office in London. When the proceeds of Government Paper or Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends realised in India, are remitted by the Bank's Drafts on England, or from one Branch to another, no Commission will be charged; if otherwise paid in India, or when Government Paper or Shares are delivered over there, the charge for Commission will be 1 per cent.

For the convenience of Indian Civil Servants retired from the Service, who may wish to avail themselves of the option which they have of drawing their pensions in India in rupee currency the Bank, on being furnished with a life certificate, gives such constituents credit on account in London, for the full amount of pension due at the commencement of every quarter, at the fixed exchange of 1s. 11¼d. per rupee.

By order of the Board,
J. THOMSON,
Chairman and Managing Director.

London.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
"A" SHARE CAPITAL.
BALANCE SHEET—31st December 1868.
LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAPITAL—		
"A" Shares, 40,000, £10 each....		400,000 0 0
DEPOSITS—		
Current Accounts	379,646 14 2	
Fixed Deposits	1,015,469 3 4	
		1,395,115 17 6
EXCHANGE WITH BRANCHES—		
Bills Payable		575,132 8 11
PROFIT AND LOSS—		
Balance from 31st Dec., 1867.....	1,861 14 10	
Surplus for 1868.....	49,168 13 4	
		50,280 8 2
		£2,420,478 14 7

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CASH in hand		237,620 18 2
INVESTMENTS—		
Advances on Securities at short notice, bearing Interest.....	36,000 0 0	
Government Securities	440,827 6 6	
Discounts, Loans, Credits.....	755,806 11 4	
		1,232,293 17 10
EXCHANGE WITH BRANCHES—		
Bills Receivable	327,830 9 2	
Amount Current in Exchange Operations	122,733 9 5	
		950,563 18 7
		£2,420,478 14 7

A. J. VERINI, Accountant.

"A" SHARE CAPITAL.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1868.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dividend paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1868, at 4 per cent	15,692 11 6	
Ditto available and recommended to be declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1868, at 6 per cent	23,923 2 10	
Making an aggregate Dividend for the year 1868 of 10 per cent., subject to Income Tax.....		39,615 14 4
Ditto available and recommended to be declared to make up the difference of 3 per cent., short paid of the Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent. for 1867, subject to Income Tax.....	7,883 0 7	
Less Income Tax paid on Dividend of 7 per cent. for 1867.....	405 6 8	
		7,477 13 11
Balance credited to the "B" Assets, subject to Income Tax		3,136 19 11
		£50,230 8 2

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1867		1,061 14 10
PROFITS—Amount realised for the year 1868 (less set aside for bad and doubtful debts)	116,038 4 0	
Deduct Interest allowed on Deposit and Current Accounts.....	46,220 12 3	
Expenditure for Management, &c., less proportion of 3/5ths borne by the "B" Assets.....	20,648 18 5	
	66,869 10 8	
		49,168 13 4
		£50,230 8 2

A. J. VERINI, Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books and Securities at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the several Branches, and have found the same to be duly in accordance therewith.

EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY,
DAVID CHADWICK, } Auditors.

22nd March, 1869.

NOTICES.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late William Clouston, Esq., C.E., No. 19 Contract G. I. P. R., are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways, H. H. Nizam's Dominions.
Gulburgah, 11th May, 1869.

RE—ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Second Dividends will be payable as undernoted at 23 Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 19th, and Thursday the 20th days of May, instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

A. J. MACDONALD,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Bombay, 10th May, 1869. Trustees of the above Estates.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, being the Birth Day of Her Majesty the Queen:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WYLLIE WILLIAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that by an order dated the 13th day of March 1869, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, it was ordered, under Sections 154 and 128 of the said Act, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Indian, Peninsula, London and China Bank, should on or before the 13th day of July next, send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator, at his office, No. 6, Rampart Row, or in default should be finally barred from all claims or any claim against the said Bank.—Dated this 13th day of March 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of Premchund Roychund, an Insolvent Trader.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 21st day of May instant, application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of Trustee of the said estate, on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the 22nd instant, and further that the liquidation of the said estate may be continued by the other Trustees, Messrs. George Ramsay Wilson and James Ranken, as sole Trustees thereof.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Attornies to the Trustees.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the matter of Atmaram Madhowjee, an Insolvent Trader.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday next, the 21st day of May instant, an application will be made to Mr. Justice Westropp at his Chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of Trustee of the said Estate on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the 22nd instant, and that the Indue, Mr. Michael Rozario DeQuadros as sole Trustee thereof. Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, lately carrying on business in partnership under the name and firm of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday next, the 21st day of May instant, an application will be made to Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the above estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of Trustee of the said estate, on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the 22nd instant, and further that the liquidation of the said estate may be continued by Remy Edward Astley and Jehangeer Rustomjee Modly, the remaining Trustees of the said estate.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Messrs. Chesson nd Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their ustomers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.
BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.
FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.
FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.
FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.
BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.
BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.
PARAMATA and ALPACA.
BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.
WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.
WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.
BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.
SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.
FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.
FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.
FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.
REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.
LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.
STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.
WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
White Linen and Fancy Bordered.
WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.
COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.
COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.
SCARF of the Newest Pattern.
TIES, White and Black Dress.
FANCY SILK TIES.
HATS, DRAB SHELL.
FELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.
VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.
PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.
RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.
SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY,
2 HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents, and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in Textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to gaurantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card, free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.
Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets, Best Quality.

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

A large stock of Black and Drab Hats, in all the latest shapes, just arrived by the ship "Victory."

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	10 0	to 12 0
,, Drab Shell Hats	8 0	
,, Black ,, ...	8 0	
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	4 0	to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from ...	3 0	
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	3 0	

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, from	14 0	to 40 0
,, Hat Cases, from	5 0	to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	3 0	
,, Travelling Bags	10 0	to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	20 0	to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites ...	13 4	to 18 0

SHIRTS.
(London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	48 0	to 60 0
Dress, very fine, from	60 0	to 72 0
French Printed Cambric, from	36 0	to 50 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	5 0	to 7 8
Silk and Wool ,, ...	8 8	to 9 0
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from... ...	9 0	to 10 0

GENT'S DANIANS.

Fine Merino Baniana, of all sizes, from, per dozen	18 0	to 24 0
Finest do. do.	42 0	to 60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink. ...	60 0	to 80 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	30 0	to 40 0
Do. very fine do.	36 0	to 60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	8 0	to 10 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	6 8	to 9 0
Fine Dressed do.	12 8	
Superior do. do.	14 8	to 18 0
Fancy Striped Cottondo.	12 0	to 15 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain ...	15 0	to 20 0
Silk Balmorals	15 0	to 20 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Olympic Collars with fancy ends, from per doz.	3 0	to 4 8
West End Collars ... ... ,,	5 0	
Pall Mall do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Universal do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Sandringham do. do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Oxford do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Shakespear do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Milton do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Granville do. ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Shakspear Dux ... ... ,,	5 0	to 6 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.	3 4	to 8 0
Fine do. do. ... ... ,,	6 8	to 10 0
Irish Linen do. ... ... ,,	7 8	to 10 0
Irish Cambric do. 9-0,	12 0	to 15 0

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	2 8	
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from ...	2 8	to 3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from ...	2 8	to 3 0

BELTS.

Elastic Belts, from	1 8	
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Belts, from ...	2 0	

BRACES.

Self-coloured Berlin Braces, Washing, from ...	1 0	to 2 0
Vulcanized Silk Elastic Cantab Braces, from ...	2 0	to 3 0
Superior Silk Elastic Braces, from	2 0	to 3 0

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches .. ... per yard...	1	4
,, 90 ,, ...	1	12
,, 108 ,, ...	2	8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat, from	40 0	to 50 0
Extra superfine Silk facing and lined...	55 0	to 60 0
Black Frock Coat...	40 0	to 55 0
Extra superfine	45 0	to 65 0
Morning Coat, from	20 0	to 40 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from	14 0	
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from ...	15 0	to 25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	8 0	to 12 0
White Dining Jackets, from	3 8	to 4 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waiscoats, from..	8 0	to 12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	10 0	to 12 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from ...	5 0	to 8 0
Commodores an Linen Drills, in great variety	5 0	to 8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	18 0	to 25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from ...	18 0	to 22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	20 0	to 23 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	8 0	to 16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers ...	6 0	to 10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and Coloured ...	10 0	to 15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Slee